Miscellaneous
Musucal Instrume.
New Publication.
Occan Steamers.
Proposar
Railronds
Real Estate.
Real Estate.
Religious Notices.
Recons and Plats.
Succal Notice.
Steamboats The Turf.
To Whom It Concernst
Work Wanted

Eneinces Notices.

LIKE THE CLEANSING BROOK.

Where the branches swing and the robins sing And the little fishes play.

The pretty brook at each minday nook Keeps washing all the day.

It towes high with a merry cry

Its whirling sprays of touts,

And seems to say, as it works all day,

"Pun making clean my home."

And thus through years of smiles and tears,
And changing human lives,
It is the wont of SOZODONT
To cleause who fails or thrives.
Forever pure and safe and sure
It cleans the beeth of all:
They bless its name and spread its fame
Through cot and polace-hall.

SUCCESS REWARDS MERIT.

is a rule, and SOZODONT is no exception. There is not in the market a preparation the sale of which has been attended with more success. Decay of the teeth is prevented by SOZODONT, it is a liquid, not a gritty and corrosive paster powder. It remedies oftensiveness of the breath leaves an agreeable flavor in the mouth, and is itself fragrant. Being what it is, no wonder that SOZODONT is a success, and is made the subject of so many encomiums.

A .- Boker's Bitters since 1828 acknowled to be by far the MEST and FINEST Stomach Bitters and whether taken functor with wines or liquors.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL. - Temperature at noon. July 20, 78°. Special excursion tickets to hotel Satur-day, July 27th. Good until Monday at greatly reduced rates via W. S. R. R.

Nothing contributes more toward a sound digestion than the use of Augustura Bitters.

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New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1889.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNIIG.

Foreign,-Mr. Parnell was presented with the reedom of the city of Edinburgh, --- William Brodie, the Whitechapel suspect, insists that he is "Jack the Ripper"; he was remanded by the court for a week. --- In the suit of William O'Brien against Lord Salisbury a verdict for the defendant was returned. === The Boulangists in Marseilles have decided to nominate General Boulanger as a candidate in four cantons at the coming elections, --- Overtures have been made to the Porte to join the triple alliance, the situation in Servia hastening the negotiations, = = Prince Bismarck was taken suddenly ill at Var-

Domestic.-Burglars stripped a jewelry store in Lyan, Mass. —— Much damage was reported as done by the storm in Mohawk Valley. —— The Washington Constitutional Convention agreed on the plan of a judiciary. ---- The 23d Regiment was relieved at the State Camp by the 22d Regiment, === The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott expressed his views in conversation at Chautauqua concerning the "Higher Criticism." ==== The President, after making a number of appointments, returned to Deer Park from Washington. The Washington Park race meeting ended. Recent rains have greatly improved the crop ourlook in the Northwest,

City and Suburban .- Winners at Monmouth Park: Fitzroy, Starlight, Biggonet, Longstreet, Firenzi, Miracle, Ban Cloche, === Indianapolis beaten at baseball by New-York; Brooklyn by Athletics, = Sir Julian Pauncefote sailed for Europe. = An explosion and fire in a chemica manufactory in Jersey City caused a loss of more than \$100,000. - Arrival of the 23d Regiment from the State Camp. == Stocks dull Broadway railroad, and of delightful rounions and lower, closing weak.

The Weather. -Indications for to-day: Clear of fair and cooler weather. Temperature yesterday Highest, 85 degrees: lowest, 71; average, 793-4.

Two glimpses of one of the most popular Americans are offered in our columns this morning. Mr. Depew is hospitably entertained in England as one of the most brilliant and genial of talkers. His vacations in London are enjoyed with keen zest; but he is not dependent upon foreign experiences for recreation. When he is at home immersed in business his daily letter-box is an unfailing source of relaxation and humor. There are few Americans who receive as many letters from all sorts and conditions of men, and certainly there is not one who deals with his correspondents with more indulgence and amiability than Mr. Depew.

General Boulanger is determined to have some form of plebiscite at the general elections. Debarred by the Multiple Candidates bill from standing for election as Deputy in a large number of districts, he presents himself before eighty cantons as a candidate for the Councils-General. Marseilles takes him at his word and heads the movement by nominating him for four cantons. If its example be generally followed the Boulangists will have a convenient method of demonstrating the popular strength of their cause. Meanwhile, the Republicans will be at liberty to devote their energies to the general canvass for the election of Deputies, and will be released from many of the pressing embarrassments created by Boulangism.

Two of the most animated and instructive letters of the "New States" series appear on another page of this morning's issue. Our staff correspondent has reached Helena, once a mining camp in a mountain gulch, and now a populous city with a splendid future opening before it, and he describes with felicitous touches its transition from obscurity to influence as the chief distributing point for Montana. Great Falls, at the headwaters of the Missouri, presents even a more striking proof of the suddenness of Western progress. From 1804, when Lewis and Clark first explored the three sources of the river, to 1886 there was no change in the aspect of this wilderness fastness. Within three years a city has sprung up like a mush- expresses the dictates of national prudence when room in a shady garden. It is in the Far West that we find characteristic evidence of the intense vitality and energy of the American-English race in doing twenty years' work in one.

The Marylebone election with its unexpected reduction of the Conservative majority is a hard nut for the Unionists to crack. The loss of nearly 1,000 votes in a constituency where the drift of public opinion was supposed to be against Home Rule is an unerring sign that

Mr. Gladstone is gradually converting England

While the Royal family as a whole is to be to his views of the Irish question. Frantic to our regular London correspondent, to explain away the Conservative losses, and also to break

When the Irish leader declares that Mr. Gladstone's settlement will be accepted by the island as a real treaty of peace, the reply is made by London Times's" forged letters, which now represent the minimum of truth and the maximum of human credulity. The Irish cause, notwithstanding the acrid diatribes of Unionist critics, is steadily advancag. Last week's and ending with the Marylebone election and ly encouraging.

BOODLING MADE EASY. The acquittal of McQuade is precisely what everybody expected. The people long ago ceased to hope that the remaining boodle cases would amount to anything; the District-Attorney had taken pains to convince all concerned that he thought further prosecutions a waste of time; the defendant felt so little solicitude as to the result that he slept peacefully during a considerable part of the proceedings, and the jury responded to the universal expectation by bringing in a verdict in his favor within an hour after they had retired, having left their seats, we suppose, merely as a concession to appear-

was elected District-Attorney. The city of New-York never appeared to greater advantage in the eyes of the world than when its prosecuting officers were engaged in a strenuous effort to bring a gang of conspirators to justice. The moral atmosphere in those days was purer than it had been for a long time be fore or has been since. The people were fully aroused, the press gave vigorous expression to public sentiment, and it seemed as if knaves were on the point of learning that the metropolis would not tolerate official corruption forever. When, in the face of manifold and great obstacles, several convictions were obtained by the most assiduous, penetrating and zealous efforts of Mr. Martine and Mr. Nicoll, aided by the copious and persuasive oratory of Colonel Fellows, terror smote the hearts of the Aldermanic bribe-takers, and those of them who had escaped across the border forthwith abandoned all hope of returning to their favorite and fruitful haunts. So stood the record of the dying year in 1887. But the record no longer troubled and spontaneous. In some previous years we the men who up to that time had succeeded in keeping out of jail, for the man they feared had been kept out of office by the valiant efforts of President Cleveland, Mayor Hewitt and other taken to the country, and for this the money honest Democrats, and a man totally disqualified by all his habits, preferences and antecedents was about to be installed as District-Attorney. Colonel Fellows's glib tongue was busy with declarations of what it was going to accomplish, but they didn't deceive anybody and least of all the culprits who had been praying for his election.

Eighteen months have passed and the fare has been played to the end. The final curtain has gone down, and the people who have been indifferently watching the show have scarcely enough energy left to signify their disapproval. Small credit to them, perhaps, that they were unable to keep their interest and indignation alive, but it is very hard to continue strenuous and urgent while such a performance is going on. We do not wish to be understood as condemning the jury which has acquitted Mc-We really don't see that they could Quade. have done anything else. Everybody, unless, perhaps, it may be the District-Attorney, is Aldermen were guilty, but a man cannot be pose of the giver. The statistics of the Fund convicted on general principles, and certainly the prosecution made no attempt worthy of the but to those who read them sympathetically name to bring out the truth. Colonel Fellows they tell a very affecting story. We certainly once or twice called upon his emotions, but the response was feeble, and he never made a draft the new ambitions and impulses which follow upon his intellect from first to last. Just how the distribution of the Fund week after week, if it will be before the return of the wan- it were possible to do so; but our difficulty has derers from Canada and Europe remains to be seen; but there is little reason to doubt that they will come trooping back to dear old New-York so soon as they are able to wind up their foreign enterprises, with happy anticipations of a cordial welcome, of daily rides upon the with one another and with the Sing Sing mar-

SILK FOR A TRIBE.

The Salisbury Government has accepted a compromise proposal for the settlement of the marriage grants to the Prince of Wales's children. Mr. Morley, probably with the approval of Mr. Gladstone, who has been alarmed by Radical defections from his leadership, has suggested a substantial increase to the Prince's income in order to enable him to provide at his own discretion for his children whenever they may marry. If this compromise be carried out no precedent will be established for future grants to other grandchildren of the Queen. The heir to the throne, who may become King any day, will be accorded the privilege of maintaining his own family with moderate incomes and dowries when the princes and princesses marry; but his brothers and sisters will not be encouraged to apply to Parliament in similar circumstances. He has a large family, and at least \$200,000 additional income a year will be needed in order to enable him to establish his children in becoming royal style. Possibly Parliament will make this grant in the form of for the Prince does not have the reputation of being an economist in his private finances. But with whatever safeguards the grant may be surrounded, it will be the intention of Parliament, if this plan be carried into effect, to forestall all future applications for marriage settlements for the Queen's grandchildren.

So long as the Queen's own children were to be provided for, there was no disposition on the part of the House of Commons to calculate closely in securing their maintenance with proper regard for the dignity of their rank. But when the third generation of the Victorian line appeared upon the scene as applicants for Treasury grants, prudent Commoners suddenly egan to realize that the family was a large and steadily growing one. There are now twenty-two members of the Royal house, foreign husbands and wives being excluded; and while the entire group does not cost the Treaspry more than \$850,000 a year for maintenance, undue generosity in pensioning off one grandchild after another promised to swell the expense materially. "The Spectator" bluntly it remarks: "We do not believe that the English people either wish for or would tolerate princesses in bombazine; but though they desire silk, they are not the people to furnish silk for a tribe." The Prince of Wales, if he lives to his mother's age, may have as King anywhere from lifty to one hundred blood relations-a considerable clan to be supported at the expense of the Treasury. Consequently, the necessity has arisen for discriminating be-

While the Royal family as a whole is to be accounted poor in comparison with other reignaccounted poor in comparison with other reigning houses in Europe, the Queen has had a
large income, and is credited with having aclarge income, and is credited with having accumulated a considerable fortune in her own striking classification may be made. Most of efforts are making by the Unionists, according ing houses in Europe, the Queen has had a

estimates are given of the amount of her savings, ranging from \$3,000,000 upward; from the teeth before they entered the flesh. but no positive information is furnished by her the leading Unionist journal that it will not be financial stewards. It is probable that much worth 2 defaced postage-stamp. A more of the reluctance shown by Commoners to syseffective hyperbole would have been "The tematic pensioning of her grandchildren is caused by exaggerated notions respecting her of hydrophobia. But under the operations of wealth. If she had been more lavish and ostentations in her expenditures since the Prince-Consort's death, there would be less of this feeling. She has preferred to live quietly, proceedings, beginning with the withdrawal of to entertain sparingly, and to spend much of counsel from a partisan and discredited tribunal her time in retirement in Scotland or at Osborne, and she has gained the reputa-Mr. Parnell's triumph in Edinburgh, were high- tion, at least among the common people, with this great fact, that Pasteurism apparently of hoarding her wealth and accumulating vast possessions to hand down to her numerous descendants. Probably her fort- the most terrible of maladies. And in view of une when she dies will be found to have been grossly exaggerated; but, meanwhile, the popular prejudice against "furnishing silk for a tribe" is too strong to be resisted by Parliament. French savant has made to the world contribu-

THE FRESH-AIR FUND IN URGENT NEED.

It has become necessary to make another pleafor The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund. Thus far the work has not been interrupted, though the margin has constantly been small, but if full advantage is to be taken of the hospitality offered by our friends in the country a large ances. And so ends a drama which degenerated addition to the subscription list must be made into a farce on the day when Colonel Fellows at once. The financial situation is about as follows: The amount of money thus far received this year, together with a small surplus left over from last season, is between \$12,000 and \$13,000. The amount expended is \$11,-495 25. A party of 450 children is ready to start to-morrow, and at the present moment there is not enough money on hand to send them. It is probable that contributions received in to-day's mails will supply the necessary sum, but with the departure of to-morrow's party there will practically be nothing left. Now let us look at what was done last week. Forty-five companies, aggregating 1.879 children, were sent out, and in addition children went by twos and threes to sixty-nine other places, in response to special invitations. This is the greatest week's work the manager of the Fund was ever able to report, but it may be repeated or exceeded all through the summer if only our charitable readers will provide the

means. Country accommodations are abundant. Never before has hospitality been so extensive have feared that the homes would fail us, but this season it is the pocket-books which give us anxiety. Already 4.929 children have been coming in has sufficed. But now homes are open to thousands more and the money is all If those who have been in the habit of con tributing from their abundance to this work

will consider the situation we are confident that they will realize that they are doing less, as a rule, than those who open their own houses to these poor city children. So long as country families are willing to receive them, and to devote energy and care and forethought and watchfulness to their welfare, there ought to be no lack of means to make these efforts and sacrifices fruitful. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity of thousands who have contributed from scanty means for this purpose, and there is no doubt that the smallest sums of money have often represented great selfdenial. But we don't believe that the reward has been lacking in a single instance. The work speaks for itself. There is no extravagance and no waste. Every dollar goes straight can give only the outlines of its achievements, should not exaggerate the happiness and health, been in making the impression of what it really accomplishes vivid enough to correspond to the experiences of those who are associated with the work. We don't believe there is a single person who ever learned anything of these perations who would not be sorry to know that they were hampered by a lack of money. Up to this morning they have not been, but we repeat that they will be after to-morrow, unless an immediate and generous response follows

this appeal.

THE TRUTH ABOUT M. PASTEUR. The movement in London in behalf of the Pasteur Institute, whatever other outcome it may have, has already done great good in supplying the world with detailed and indubitable nformation concerning the effects of the French savant's system of antirabic inoculation. During the last four years M. Pasteur has been a target for much hostile criticism, chiefly from super-sentimental humanitarians, but not infrequently from scientific men of recognized authority. His method of preventing rabies has been alternately ridiculed as a farce and denounced as a bane: and his Institute has been pictured as a chamber of horrors in which myriads of animals are tortured to death and troops of human dupes are subjected to a repulsive, worthless and often harmful operation. such misjudgment is the common lot of reformers and discoverers, but M. Pasteur really seems to have suffered more than his share of it, and a trust fund so as to prevent its disappearance. it is gratifying to see facts and figures put forward, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and a number of the most eminent scientists and philanthropists of England, which sweep away all such absurd emanations of ignorance and spite, and go far to establish M. Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia as worthy to rank with his former discoveries in fermentation and infection, among the greatest gifts of science to humanity

Since the beginning of his operations, in 1885. M. Pasteur has treated 6,950 patients. of whom only seventy-one have died. This gross number should, however, be divided into three classes. The first comprises 1,187 persons who were bitten by dogs suspected, but not proved, to be mad. Of these twelve, or 1.01, per cent, died. The second includes 4.686 persons who were bitten by dogs recognized as rabid by competent veterinarians. Of these forty-four, or 0.94 per cent, died. The third class consists of 1,077 persons who were bitten by dogs which were secured and absolutely proved, by inoculation from their bodies to other animals, to be rabid. The results in respect to these last patients are of course the most significant of all. According to very conservative estimates, without Pasteurism, at least 15 per cent, or seventy-four of the 1,077, would have died. But under treatment at the Institute the number of deaths was reduced to fifteen, or 1.39 per cent. Many of the patients in all three classes, however, delayed placing themselves under M. Pasteur's care for a fortnight or more after being bitten and thus came too late to give his system a fair trial. If we exclude such from the calculation we find the above-named death rates reduced to five, or 0.42 per cent, in the first class; thirty-one, or

the force of Mr. Parnell's reception in Scotland. | right during her protracted reign. Various | the patients were bitten through their clothes, so that the virus might have been largely wiped No fewer than 540 were, however, bitten directly in the face or neck, by animals which were proved to be mad. Of such patients, without Pasteurism, from 60 to 80 per cent die the Institute the death rate has been reduced to 3.89 per cent, only twenty-one of the 540 perishing.

Such statistics as these leave little room for doubting the practical worth of Pasteurism. Cavil there will continue to he, perhaps until the end of the world. But cavil cannot do away saves hundreds of lives every year, that without it would inevitably be lost through one of this fact, and of the possible results of a wider extension of antirabic treatment, we must concur with Professor Huxley in saying that this tions of knowledge which are not measurable by money values, but by those of healthy life and diminished suffering to men; and that if any man has earned the praise and honor of his fellows, such a man is M. Louis Pasteur.

FLATS AND BURGLARS. Thousands of persons will feel a sense of relief if the men who were arraigned on Friday shall prove to be the apartment-house burglars for whom the police have long been looking. The exploits of these bold performers in the upper part of the city have inspired misgivings which will not be wholly dispelled by their conviction, but certainly will be mitigated. It has always been a strong argument in favor of apartment life that all the occupant has to do when he wants to go away is to turn the key and depart. That advantage is neutralized if the tenant finds upon his return that all that somebody else had to do during his absence was to force the lock and enter. Precisely such experiences as this have undoubtedly gone far to shatter confidence in the absolute security of a home under the same roof with other families; but human beings love to be comforted and flattered with new hopes, and the apartment system will regain some part of its prestige when the burglars are safely

iailed. The theory has been that janitors and hallboys and near neighbors constitute a trustworthy police, but it may be surmised that this argument was always pushed for rather more than it was worth. As a rule, the occupants of different flats in a building scarcely know each other by sight, and the public halls are inevitably common property. He would be a rash tenant who should presume to take by the throat a person whom he saw endeavoring to open his neighbor's door, simply because he didn't happen to remember seeing him before. As for the janitor and hallboy, a burglar who ouldn't contrive to avoid or outwit them, especially in summer, when the street entrance is generally open, would be a hopeless failure in his profession, and probably doomed to become a janitor or hallboy himself.

NAMING A FOURTH OF JULY BARY. Chicago is a good deal torn up just now by reason of the desperate efforts it has been making

to find the right name for a girl who was born out ere on the glorious Fourth day of this month. seems that the happy father of this young voman felt that he owed it to her natul day to give her a name out of the ordinary, a name which would recognize the great patriotic festival which as in progress when she arrived on the scene. convinced in his own mind that the accused to its mark, and accomplishes the precise purgave him a lift, the good-natured Chicago people flew to his relief, and the consequence is that at this writing he has a large and varied assortment of names to select from. All that remains for aim to do is to apply the rule of the survival of the fittest, and his daughter will be called something worthy of the occasion.

Juliet was of the opinion that a name was of no consequence, arguing that that which we call But Juliet, perhaps, was mistaken. A name does seem to make a difference. Our esteemed young indian friend who writes Young-Man-Afraid-Of His-Horses on the hotel registers has doubtless been repulsed by many a red belle. For his name commits him to cowardice, and none but the brave deserve or need expect to get on with the fair. So with that other chief All-Dough. That name would be apt to come between its possessor and the girl of his choice, since she would be apt to reason that All-Dough could not be sufficiently well baked to make him an agreeable companion all her life through. It will be remembered that Dr. Holmes thinks there is something in a name. In one of his Autocrat papers he protests that an innocent, inoffensive baby should not be called Hiram. The late Dr. William B. Sprague, the author of "The Annals of the American Pulpit," was made to see that a name is not without significance. They used to tell the story in Albany, where he was settled so long, that being on the point of naming one of his babies after Ambrose Spencer, he was dissuaded from doing so on being reminded how the initials would look printed in red letters on a black trunk. MacGregor was convinced that there were names and names. He himself was partial to the name of MacGregor, taking occasion at a memorable point in his career to announce that that was his name and that his foot was on his native heath. Lord Byron was sensitive to names, else he never could have

written that line,
O, Amos Cottle! Phoebus what a name! But about this Chicago baby's name. One may wanted the girl called "Libertas Belle," remarking that in due time she might want a ring. Another suggested " Holiday," with " Holly" for short. A third pointed out that since the baby was born on the day we celebrate, it would be well to call her "Sally Bratt" (the Vigilance Committee ought to give the wretch who made this suggestion not more than an hour and a half to leave the city). A fourth wanted to name the newcomer "Martha," after the first President's wife. A fifth choice was "Lib Berty"-and to him also the Vigilance Committee owes a duty. A sixth hands in " Freedom," with " America" as his second choice, and the truly original hint that "America" might be written "Amy" for short. A seventh-and this person is evidently the wickedest man in Chicago-writes; " My wife, who has bad considerable experience in naming girl babies, suggested " Et Cetera" - And So 4th. We should not be altogether surprised if the

father falls a victim to an embarrassment of Because of the quantities of names placed at his disposal, he may indefinitely postpone having that Fourth of July baby christened. It might be well to refer the matter to a committee to consist of one lady of approved taste from each one of the States and Territories.

If the persons who have it in their power to prevent subway explosions, and who apparently regard them as nothing more than diverting episodes of metropolitan life, are waiting for somebody to be killed before interfering, the probability is that they will not have to wait very long. The comparatively slight injuries thus for inflicted by these outbursts are their most extraordinary feature, and the immunity cannot continue indefinitely.

The Diss Debar renounces and denounces her late benefactor. She isn't likely to get another such Marshmallow in a hurry.

it will not breathe threatenings and slaughter, in all probability. This composure is creditable, but then the Mayor is a bachelor, and does not see the worst side of the nuisance. If he had half a dozen children who not only resolutely declined to sleep while the band was playing, but likewise insisted on filching all the silver from his pockets for the express purpose of prolonging the agony, he would be better able to appreciate

If some of the innovations which have been proposed in the Constitutional Conventions of the new States should become parts of the fundamental law, our brethren in the Northwest would be apt to discover to their cost that it takes much longer to remove than to create a bad condition,

There were lately printed in these columns some superb, high-stepping verses eulogistic of popular amusement of horse-trotting. We credited this realistic equine work to the Sweet Singer of North Java. But "The Buffale which takes an acute interest in the bards of the west of the State, explains as the result of a series of patient investigations that the poem was not created by him of Java, but by a neighbor of his, Ed. Pierce. We are sure that "Ed" will excuse us, and will admit that he and the Java bard could travel gracefully together in double harness. Perhaps a tournsment could be arranged for the purpose of deciding whether "Ed" or the sweet singer is the worthier minstrel. We doubt if the favorite son of Java could surpass this stanza of "Ed's"

"Amusements that are innocent, Conducted on the square, Will hurt no one to patronize, No matter who they are."

It appears that in order to accomplish the improvements which are to make Naples as clean and wholesome as she is beautiful it will be necessary to destroy the monuments of twenty kings and sixty viceroys. All right. Civic progress comes high, but we must have it.

" I like dust," said a lady, an artist whose studio "I like dust," said a lady, an artist whose studio is one of the most pleasant in hoston, and whose portraits now hang in many a home. "I like it very much—a certain amount of it, you know. It gives tone to a mantel or a bit of drapery in the studio don't you think! It goes to my heart to have it all cleaned away. It's fluger spots that distress me, when people stick their flugers about on a frame or a mantel, of course it must be dusted directly. But it's not the dust; it's the finger spots that are linkarmonious."—(The Boston Transcript.

If we mistake not, it was our old friend Oscar Wilde who made a pretty aesthetic reference to dust. He called it the bloom of time.

It is high time for Colonel Fellows to take another vacation. His exhausting labors in the McQuade case must have told upon somebody, and inasmuch as they didn't tell upon the jury it is fair to conclude that they told upon him.

"The Boston Journal" informs its readers that, while the discussion over the use of electricity in executing criminals is in progress here, "five or six murderers are awaiting sentence, with the uncertainty as to how they are to die added to the horrors of their position." The sympathy im-plied here may do credit to "The Journal's" heart, out the same cannot be said of its head. The law relating to electrical executions applies only to murderers whose crimes were committed subsequent to January 1, 1889, and so far as we are aware Kemmler's is the only case that has yet arisen. Whether the horrors of a murderer's

position would be increased or diminished by uncertainty as to the way in which he was to be put to death is a question on which there might easily be two opinions. Murderers are commonly supposed to be seekers after notoriety. It cannot be denied that Kemmler, at least, has achieved success in that direction.

A correspondent asks "The Chicago Times" which is grammatical, 'Some one else's book' or 'Some one's else book." The point raised is immaterial; the important thing is to see that the book is returned.

It is surprising how versatile some people are. There was a political meeting at Summerville, S. C., the other night, and we find this sentence "The Charleston News and Courier's' report of it: "Mr. Stanland began by saying that he had the advantage of Dr. Miles, for he could be a monkey or a gentleman as the occasion required." Astor House had to pay for fourteen gold watches. The language is a little vague-it is not clear stolen from guests, and he himself at the Grand a monkey or a gentleman as the occasion required." whether it is Stanland or the doctor who is thus Union had to pay for seven gold watches. But resourceful. It is a pity that so interesting a statement should be open to any misunderstanding.

There is a glut of butter in the market, and those who deal in that staple are wondering what to do with the excess. Why not offer it to the chairman of the National Democratic Committee? If he is ever going to get the two factions of his party together he will need no end of butter or of some other unctuous substance to smooth things.

A non-conforming, progress-loving, original Englishman comes to the front with the suggestion that type be made that the lines shall alternate set so that the lines shall alternate in their direction for reading. By way of enforcing his suggestion he argues that a large amount of time is lost by the habit of reading from left to right exclusively. If there be no objection, this reform will be laid on the table with the understanding that it will be called up as soon as the Keely motor gets fairly started and the perpetual motion people are disposed of.

Speaking of literary centres, here is "The Boston Globe" giving a column and a half to a baseball game, and telling a correspondent that no verses are admitted into the "What People Talk About" column of the paper. Are we to understand then that in these days in our modern Athens what people talk about is baseball, and what they don't talk about is poetry?

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland will set out on a two weeks' yachting cruise about August 1. Colonel D. S. Lamont will accompany him.

The announcement that General Schoffeld has taken house formerly occupied by Justice Stanley Matthews, at Washington, is incorrect. That house will continue to be the home of Mrs. Matthews and her children. General Schoffeld's house is three doors

Mr. John R. McLean, of "The Cincinnati Enquirer," and Mr. S. R. Reed, of "The Cincinnati Commercial," are at Long Beach, L. I. The latter is an invalid. Mr. Washington Melean also occupies a cottage at the Ouldnunes are worrying over the fact that Lord

Fife has two sisters who were divorced from their first husbands. The question is what the Queen will do about receiving them at Court. There probably will be no revolution.

Bishop Paddock (Protestant Episcopal), of Massa chusetts, is spending this month at York Harbor, Maine, and will spend next month in the White Monntains

Mr. Downey, the great London photographer, was recently summoned to serve on a jury; and at the very same time was summoned by the Queen to go to Bucklingham Palace and photograph the Shah. He obeyed the latter call, and his lawyer had hard work to save him from being fined for contempt of court "A jury summons," said the judge, "takes precedence of everything else, even the Shah."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has gone to Beverly Farms for the summer.

According to "The Milwaukee Sentinel," when the Civil Service Commissioners were in that beery town, they visited Schlitz's Park. There Mr. Theodore Roosevelt declined to go into the theatre, saying that ne would give more for five minutes under the trees than for a whole evening of grand opera. So they sat down and talked of literature while drinking lager. Do you know," said Mr. Roosevelt, holding up his glass and looking through the amber-bued liquid. " that there is not a thought in a hogshead of beer; that there s not an idea in a whole brewery? I mean." is not an idea in a whole browery! I must be timed the New York politician, "that nothing of merit was ever written under the inspiration of lager beer. It stupefies without invigorating, and its effect upon the brain is to stagnate thought. Do not imagina that I am a temperance orator. I am simply compared to the control of the contr

efforts have been made while under the influence of spirituous liquor, taken by the poor, overworked author to avoid a complete physical and mental collapse. I shall wait to see if any noan can write any thing who has a drop of beer in his system."

Speaking of Mrs. Maybrick, who has been charged with poisoning her husband, at Liverpool, "I linew her very well some years ago," ears a "London Star" contributor. "She was one of the most goodnatured and pretty women I ever met. I was ill, and she nursed me with the greatest kindness. She had an excellent voice; her favorite song was Sing, Birdie, Sing, and we used accordingly to call her 'Birdie.' There's an incident upon which I now look back with considerable interest. One night, just as we were all retiring, she came into my bedroom. She usually, at this period, were her hair in fringe over her forehead; but she had for the moment combe her hair down amouthly, and the whole expression of her face was changed. Don't I look a saint? she said, laughingly; and with her fair hair parted in the middle, and coming down on her beautiful waite fore-bead, she certainly looked a real Madonna.

At a recent real estate auction in Boston, Profes or Albert Harkness, of Brown University, was a lead ing bidder, and soon had only one competitor, a stranger to every one there. Each gentleman raised the other \$25 on each bid, and Professor Harkney began to look a little anxious, the same as he does when he catches a student in the class-room garing out of the window, removes his eyeglasses and get the man on his feet, who is doubless prepared of he would not have been looking out of the window knowing this fate that would surely overtake him. Professor Harkness had gone about as high as he cared to bid. He hesitated once, went the stranger \$25 better and then let go. The estate was knocked down to his competitor. All were somewhat curious to ascertain who the dignified investor was and sought his name, Professor Harkness among the others. The latter was somewhat surprised when a friend introduced the purchaser as Professor J. D. Taylor, of waterville, Me., professor of Greek in Colby Uni-versity. The two teachers and never met before, and their encounter in a lively bidding contest for a piece of real estate, as soon as each had established the other's identity, was a surprise. The Brown professor, who is the owner of property adjoining the premises sold, heartily congratulated the successful purchaser. The two soon left the field of real estate and began to talk about second acrists and the significance of the Greek particle when used by Herodotus in the combination "kal gar."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Listen to a tale of woe. "T. X." tells it. He writes to "The Boston Globe" that he is being driven to profanity, an early grave, the mad-house and other unpleasant things by his neighbor's cornet, The neighbor would seem to be an amateur, loving the in-strument not wisely but too well. It has been suggested that "T. X." might core the evil if he would practice persistently on a fish-horn while the voice of the cornet is heard in the land. He probably couldn's do better, so long as there is a law in Bester which forbids the murder in cold and clammy blood of the amateur cornet player. Which reminds us of that terse but sufficient epitaph which some one once found in a village churchyard. The imple siab bore only these words: "The man next door played the German flute."

Count Spaghetti (daintily touching Miss Pursestring's

Count Spagnesti (cashing touching hiss Parsestring's hair)—Ah, it is like ze finish on ze rose. It remind me of ze hair of ze man I used to shave long ago. Miss Pursestrings—Shave, count! Why, what can you mean!

The count, collecting himself—Yes, manuelle. In our country it is ze custom for ze noblemen's some to shave each other for pleasure. (Aside.) I vill kick myself for a month for zat.—(Indianapolis News. A Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, man has just

been granted a parent on "an electrical switch." Is is evidently time that the Lansingburg small bog began to behave himself. gan to behave himself.

'T is now Clorinda goes with John
'To see a game of ball';
She's never seen a game before,
And John would like to crawl
Beneath the seat and hie away
And lose the sport and all
To hear Clorinda talk like this:
"Say, John, what do they call
That funn; fluted apron, and
What is that great high wall?
Oh, see him slide! Say, John, dear, does
It hurt them when they fall!

" Why did the fat man call out 'strike !"

I think he's got a gall; The little fellow with the stick Did not come near the ball. "Why did he only run 'round once?

If he'd done more than craw!

He might have got around again.

What is that awful braw!?"

Says John: "They've killed the empire, but

You needn't mind at all."

The hotel men of this State formed them Association in 1887, largely to protect themselves from sneak thieves and "dead bear guests." Presi-

dent W. D. Garrison, of the Association, says that in one year before it was formed the proprietors of the the organization of the hotel men they not suffered any raids from sneak thieves, and Mr. Garrison last year did not have to pay for a single Would-be Purchaser-These cigars are smaller than

usual.

Tobacconist—Yes; you see the cigar manufacturer noticed that the last two inches of the cigars are always thrown away, so he makes them now so much shorter.—(The Omaha World. C. E. Myers, a manager of balloon ascensions, says

that he receives many requests from people who desire "to go up" in his balloons. He writes in "The North Adams Transcript": "Yesterday I had two-Mr. Hawkins by mail, and a young lady who applied personally. To-day I have two—one by a young lady and another by a young man. July 4 I had very numerous ascensions. At one from East Saginaw, Mich., I took up a young lady of twenty years in the presence of 30,000 people, and from Muskegon, Mich., sent up a young man alone for his first trip on the From our new location we hope this immer to make frequent experimental ascents, and is likely that we shall here give venturesome persons he opportunity they crave."

Jiggs-Hello, Griggs. Been down to the seashore! Griggs-Yes; just coming back.
Jiggs-Get anything new down there?
Griggs-New? Yes, got the neuralgia.—(The Comercial Bulletin.

It is strange that no actress has lately been robbed of her diamonds or that no actor has recently bought a \$10,000 dog. Perhaps their inclination for self of 25,000 hotel proprietors that the Shah of Persia thinks "of coming to this delightful resort" in the

T was but a month or two ago.
I thought we'd frozen be;
And now I'd really like to plunge
Into the Polar Sea.

"T was but a week or two ago
I said to young and old,
"Pray do not lighten garments yet.
The weather is too cold."

But now, I sit and pant and puff, With paim-leaf fan in hand, A glass of ice-cold lemonade Beside me on a stand. And as I quaff the cooling draught,
I wipe my brow and cry
"My friends, I would that you and I
Could lay all clothing by."
—(The Boston Transcript.

What becomes of all the paper? There are 1,000 pulp and paper mills at work the year round. the newspapers and magazines consume vast quantities of it. The Century Company take nearly 200 tons a month for their publications, and their paper bill amounts to \$300,000 yearly. Harper & Brothers take 25,000 reams, Robert Bonner 10,000 reams at 1 time. Two cheap literature firms buy \$500,000 worth of paper a year. One patent medicine firm buys \$300,000 worth of paper every year.

Your Own True Love.—A marriage license was returned to the County Clerk's office to-day that was a beauty. The happy bride had the flowers all over it and amid the flowers were such loving words as "Thine always," "Ever thy love," "Forget me not," "Your own true love," etc., etc. Deputy Daniels has been seasick ever since it came in.—(Indianapolis News.

WHAT NO DEMOCRAT CAN UNDERSTAND. From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Democrats are filled with open-mouthed wonder at the announcement that the Hon. R. G. Horr declined the Consulship at Valparaiso. No Democrate over was known to do such a thing unless he had been dead six weeks.

HE'LL SOON BE AT SEA, IF HE DOES!

Perhaps David B. Hill will get one of those new alr-ships to aid his Presidential boom. Both are wind affairs, inflated with considerable gas.

From The Baltimore American.

WE CAN DO BETTER A CENTURY HENCE, PER-

From The Baltimore American. With Tammany in control of a Columbus center-nial, poor Columbus will almost regret that he dis-covered the country.